A COMBINATION IN CAUCUS.

Forty Members of the House Unite to Kill Off Appropriations.

PROHIBITION KNOCKED OUT.

Colby and Keckley Nearly Come to Blows-Sterling's Railroad Taxation Bill Recommended For Passage-Colby's Killed.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11 .- Special Tele gram to the BEE, |-Mr. Randall of Clay. presented a petition from the Sutton board of trade requesting the passage of nouse roll 28, providing for the development of the great industries of the state.

Rev. B. Royce and lifteen others from Sterling, asked for the submission of the prohibition amendment. The committee on miscellaneous subjects

recommended the passage of house roll 488. The school bill for metropolitan cities was ordered for engrossment. The committee on judiciary recommended

the indefinite postponement of house roll 470, and the passage of rolls 48, 135, 186, 55 Houseroll 365, establishing a military code

for manufacturers, was made the special order for Tuesday at 10 o'clock.
On motion of Mr. Truesdell the expense in the contest case of Tuesdell vs Roper, amounting to \$103.65, was referred to the

committee on claims.

On motion of Mr. Ballard a committee, consisting of Messrs, Ballard, Heimrod, Reif, Cameron, Wetherald, Bentley and Miller, was authorized to view the West Lincoln saline lands, and report the sale value of the sale value of the same. On motion of Mr. Agee, a resolution re-employing all the discharged help of the

employing all the discharged help of the house, was tabled.

A resolution of Mr. Miller, of Butler, appointing a homopathic physician as superindent of the Norfolk asylum, was tabled.

Mr. Ewing's motion to investigate the charges against the Western Mutual Life Insurance company, of Beatrice, was tabled.

Special order was made of senate file 32, providing against the pooling of grain or provision dealers for March 15, 2 p. m.; House bill 479, Monday 10 a. m.; house roll 155, Wednesday, 10;30 a. m.; house roll 112, 339, 401, 409, printing bills for 7:30 to-ni: ht.

House rolls 461 and 481, and senate file 115 were ordered to a third reading.

Five thousand dollars were voted ex-Governor Furnas for services as New Orleans exposition commissioner by a vote

Orleans exposition commissioner by a vote of 78 to 11.

of 78 to 11.

The question of recommitting the appropriation of \$35,000, made two days ago for the institution for the blind at Nebraska City, brought out a long discussion, during which it was discovered that many members felt that all the appropriations had been made in a very reckless way. The bill was Recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Andres of Douglas moved to recommit house roll 20, providing for the appropriation of \$25,000 for the erection of two family houses and several other structures at the re-

Mr. Caldwell said the reference was to thwart legislation and encourage combina-tion. No more inmates could be admitted to the school unless this appropriation were

Mr. Eisley of Madison was surprised at the Air. Essey of Madison was surprised at the conduct of the members. This bill had been introduced in the early part of the session, had been considered, been staved off several times, and now it looked as if they might be staved off for forty days more. If there is a combination in this house he wanted to break it. These bills ought to be either killed or passed immediately.

or passed immediately.

Mr. Agee denounced the principle by which he thought some members were actuated, of retaliation, because certain members did not get all they had asked for.

Mr. Pemberton said he had made no combination and had asked no appropriation.

Mr. Willer said he was there it tell them. Mr. Miller said he was there to tell them that when they voted money for those insti-tutions they were giving away what belonged to the farmers of this state who were work-ing hard raising corn, which sold perhaps for 15 cents per bushel. Yet he had often watched the countenance of members, and knew that when many of them voted they were voting against their honest convictions and because of combinations into which they had en-tered. He had even heard Mr. Ages refer in the normal school matter of aiding others if they would assist in that right. Mr. Agee—That is false.

Mr. Agee—That is false. Mr. Miller—What is that?

Mr. Agee—I say it's not so. It's false. Mr. Miller—I've heard it several times. You can't deny it. Don't you get excited. Mr. Agee took Mr. Miller's advice and kept

Mr. Watson said he did not believe in the sincerity of those whe were moving to re-commit these bills. His bill relating to the blind asylum had been referred; neverthe-less he did not feel like opposing the bill for the reform school. This reference was actuated by spite, and he would now ask Mr. Whimore whether or not he attended a cancers last night.

Whitmore whether or not he attended a caucus last night.

Mr. Whitmore—1 don't know that I am under any obligation to be catechised by the gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. Watson understood that very well, and if the gentleman did not desire to answer the question the speaker would withdraw the same. Mr. Whitmore had said this morning that he was not opposed to the blind asylum appropriation because the speaker had done that he was not opposed to the blind asylum appropriation because the speaker had done anything mean. "Well," said Mr. Watson, "I hope when I kneel down to-night to say my prayers that I may conscientiously be able to say the same thing of him. [Laughter.] But I can't do it. Week after week, this man (meaning Mr. Whitmore) has sat upon the floor and told us until we got to know it by heart that 'everybody knew that he would do this or that.' He has told us what was done in this house two years ago, but I very much fear that two years hence he will not then be able to tell what took place here two years ago. It is time to pull the mask off this man who attends a secret caucus to block the wheels of legislation. He has sat here day after day, and yet if Belzebub himself, the prince of tricksters, should come here and see him, he would be compelled to turn his back and take to the woods. There are tricksters on this floor who ought to be are tricksters on this floor who ought to be exposed, and if I were to get as the lexco-grapher of the future I would cut out the word "trickster" and insert the photographs

word "trickster" and insert the photographs of some of the people here."

Mr. Whitmore replied, explaining why he had voted to recommit the appropriation for the blind asylum, and admitted that he had attended a caucus the object of which was to protect the state from dishonest rings, and he gave the gentleman (Mr. Watson) and those who, were associated with him notice to look out for themselves.

Mr. Bowman called the ayes and nays, and the motion to recommit was lost by a vote

notion to recommit was lost by a vote The bill was then read a third time and

passed. It required 67 votes and received just that number in the affirmative, 25 in the negative, Messrs. Heimrod, Andres, Mat-thieson and Smyth of Douglas voting in the on and Smyth of Douglas voting in the Mr. McConaughy's bill, No. 21, providing

Lord, Simanek, Sullivan, Underhill and Wright, Explanations of their votes were made by Messis. Andres, Eisley, Gafford, Heimrod, Keiper, Latta, Rief, Slater and Tracy.
Sixty votes were required to carry the bill and it was accordingly lost. The announcement was received with applause. Mr. Horst jumped to his feet and declared that the vote was the result of tradition for the annual bill. was the result of trading for the normal bill and he could show facts. He was asked to show the same, but didn't. Mr. Pemberton wanted the bill re-referred

Mr. Pemberton wanted the bill re-referred to the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills, but failed of his aim.

Mr. Russell now wanted Mr. Horst to show what he knew of trading, but was ruled out of order.

Mr. Eisley's bill, No. 39, appropriating \$91,700 for two wings to the Nortolk insane asylum, was killed by a vote of 47 to 43 after it had failed of recommitment to the committee of the whole. Messrs, Andres, Mattheson, Smyth and Whitmore of Douglas voted in the negative.

The house spent an hour in useless talk and voting on adjourning and taking a recess. When it was announced that two senators were about to pulverize each other

senators were about to pulverize each other in the senate, several of the members rushed to take in the show. The call of the house was made several times, yet enough members could not be secured to either transact business or adjourn. Fifty members at one time asked to be excused, and when it was found that the skine members had voted "weren."

asked to be excused, and when it was found that the asking members had voted "wrong" on the subject his application was greeted with "object, object." An adjournment was finally taken at 7 o'clock, notwithstanding a special order for 8 this evening.

The caucus referred to in Mr. Watson's warm allusion to Mr. Whitmore displayed its strength in the disposition of the two bills above referred to. The end of it has not yet been reached. It has already killed the Norfold asylum appropriations, recommitted that for the blind asylum at Nebraska City, and allowed that for the improvements at the reform school at Kearney to pass without a superfluous vote. The worst feature of this superfluous vote. The worst feature of this perhaps is the killing of the appropriation for furnishing the Norfolk asylum, without which that new structure cannot be put into use. Whether this act will be reconsidered remains to be seen. The combination at the caucus consisted of about forty members of the house. It has already struck terror unto the hearts of many who have been anxious for appropriations, yet who have been voting at will when they were asked for favors. In the combination are a number who are determined to stop the reckless drain upon the treasury and to pay up old scores.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |- Under bills on third reading the bill authorizing county boards to borrow money and Issue bonds for the payment thereof for the erection or otherwise provide the necessary county buildings, was passed by the senate.

A bill relating to the purchase, sale and lease of railroads in certain cases was passed. House bill defining the crime of grand larceny and providing a penalty therefor, was passed. The special committee reported on the employes of the senate, recommending the discharge of a few and that none be allowed extra pay or pay for Sunday work.

Laid over one day.

The senate went into committee of the whole and took up Mr. Sterling's bill relating to taxing of all railroad property outside of

the 100 feet right of way.

Mr. Colby had his bill considered at the same time, claiming it contained the same provisions for taxing rallroad and telegraph property exactly as other property, changing the law as to how it is assessed.

changing the law as to how it is assessed. It provides that a city, precinct or township shall get a proper share of the tax of the railroad property in each for local purposes out of the total assessment returned to the county cierk by the state board.

Mr. Moore thought the bill a good one as far as it roes, but the local assessor should list all railroad property outside of right of way as he did all other property.

Mr. Meiklejohn objected to the bill of Mr. Colby, as the cities and towns would get the sole benefit, to the detriment of the country precincts. Pending discussion the committee arose and the senate took a recess till 3 o'clock.

The senate met at 2 o'clock and immediately went into committee of the whole to resume consideration of the bilis of Messrs. sume consideration of the bilis of Mcssrs. Sterling and Colby upon the subject of rail-way taxation. Mr. Colby explained that he had been mistaken in saying that the bills are identical. He had found that Mr. Sterling's bill was a very radical one, and sought to change the manner of assessment of rail-way property from that prescribed by the present law. The speaker's bill did not make any change in this regard, but it provided that particular localities can secure a proportionate amount of the tax paid to the connider when the secure is the connideration. ties by the railroads, as returned by the state auditor. He held that everything em ployed in the operation of a railroad should be assessed by the state board, just as it is, and that all real estate belonging to the roads not so employed, should be assessed as all other such property, for taxation for all

Mr. Duras said inasmuch as Mr. Colby had said there was great variance in the bills, he thought that they could not be considered together, and he wanted them considered

together, and he wanted them considered together, and he wanted them considered separately.

Mr. Colby moved that his bill be recommended to pass.

Mr. Sterling moved to amend that his bill (251) be recommended to pass. He said:

"The objections urged against bill 251 by the gentleman from Gage I do not consider tenable. The position, as I understand it, is that he regards the state board as being vastly more competent to assess the value of that character of property beyond the fifty-foot limit than the local assessors are. If that argument was true, and if the state board have a better knowledge of the value of that character of property than other men have, then there is some force to his argument. But the assessments of railroad property in this state would hardly warrant a man in that conclusion. The object of bill 251 is to subject to taxation all property within the limit of the right of way and fifty feet on either side thereof of the character of property named in that clause—all machine and taxatics and supposes the constitutions. either side thereof of the character of property named in that clause—all machine and repair shops, buildings, all superstructures on the right of way, tool-houses, etc.,—that class of improvements within that limit are to be assessed by the local assessor, and also all side tracks more than interface distant from the main track and nifty feet distant from the main track, and also all real and personal property outside. It goes much further than the bill of the gentleman from Gage and will result in more good to the localities where this property is located, I think. I should presume from the returns of the various railroads to the auditor of state, showing the property they have for taxable purposes, together with their esti-mate of valuation, that all of that property mate of valuation, that all of that property named in this clause practically escapes taxation at the present time, and that justice be done to them the same as citizens, and that its valuation should be fixed by the same man. I can see no reason why the local assessor is not just as competent to assess that property as is the state board, who perhaps do not see it at all. I say that 90 per cent of of the value of such property escapes taxation to-day and an examination of the reports of the various roads will bear me out in this."

Mr. Duras said: "As has been stated, a change of the present system would give the

In this."

Mr. Duras said: "As has been stated, a change of the present system would give the privilege of more taxation by the different municipalities and different precincts. I have looked into the statement of the state auditor and find for what amount the railroads are taxed in the different counties. In Sailne the B. & M. is taxed on a valuation of \$12,495 per mile. I also find the net earnings of the same road to be \$11,325 per mile. Now, if this statement is true, and it is the only official statement we have, their net earnings nearly equal their amount assessed for taxation, and it looks to me that if in our county they are assessed only \$12,000, while their earnings are \$11,000, they could not have been properly assessed for all their depots, etc., and all appurtenances belonging to the road in cities like Lancoln, Omaha, Kearney, Grand Island, Beatrice, etc. It looks to me that the state board, not being able to ascertain the true facts, is obliged to go by the reports of the railway officers. As we all know, when it comes to the time for assessment of our property for the purpose of taxation, we are always very poor, and it is very reasonable to suppose that the railroads are putting their property down to a low igure in order to escape taxation as much as possible. But if we go to work and adopt another system—if we pass a law by which local assessors will have to go and assess the property according to their knowledge, then we may reasonably expect that the railroad Mr. McConaughy's bill. No. 21, providing for the following amendment to section 27, article 1, of the constitution, was read: "The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of malt, spirituous or vinous liquors as a beverage is prohibited." A vote was taken with the following result:

Ayes—Abrahamson. Agee, Akin, Alexander, Andrews, Babcock, Balley, Baird, Ballard, Brown, Cameion, Cannon, Cole, Craig, Crane, Dempster, Diller, Eggleston, Fenton, Fox, Fuller, Green, Horst, Jeary, Kenney, Latta, Marshall, McConaughy, McGrew, McKenna, Miller, Minnix, Newcomer, Newton, Nichol, Norris, Peters, Randall, Satchell, Shamp, Sweet, Thornton, Tingle, Truesdell, Wetherald, Wilson, Yutzy, Mr. Speaker—19; Nays—Andres, Bentley, Bick, Bowman, Caldwell, Dickinson, Eisley, Ellis, Ewing, Frantz, Fuchs, Gafford, Gamble, Garvey, Gilmore, Harrison, Hayden, Heimrod, Keiper, Knox, King, Liesveld, Matthieson, McCann, Overton, Pemberton, Raymond, Rief, Russell, Schwab, Simms, Slater, Smyth, Tracy, Turner, Tyson, Veach, Wardiaw, Watson, White, Whitmore, Wilhelmsen, Wilsey, Wolenweber, Young—45.

companies will be taxed more properly. It may be easy for the state board to find the valuation of the main line, but it is very hard for it to find out whether the machine sloops at Omaha are worth \$20,000 or \$2,000,000. It is impossible for the state board to find out what this property is worth. Therefore I think the change from the present system to the local system will be better and not against the assessment of the different counties. I expect that the assessment of the different counties where they do not have any shops

the assessment of the different counties. I expect that the assessment of the different counties where they do not have any shops and expensive depots will remain the same or perhaps just the same as it is at the present time, and in addition the railroads will have to pay taxes on the balance of the property they own in the different towns. At least it looks to me so by comparing statements of the state auditor where they claim that the earnings are \$11,000 and the assessment of road in Saline county only \$12,000.

Mr. Colby—The question is as to which bill remedies the evil. If there is any argument that can be adduced whereby we could divide up franchises, right-of-way and tracks of a railway company by two different systems for assessing the same property or parts of the same property, I fail to see it. The bill of Mr. Sterling provides that the right-of-way and the track upon it 100 feet in width, shall be assessed and valued by the state board, but the side tracks and right-of-way and their franchises outside of the lifty feet shall be assessed for local taxation; that the 100 feet appraised by the state board shall go just exactly as it has been going, and the cities and towns and precinets and school districts get no benefit from it. The evil which I desire to remedy is that these railroads, so far as property is concerned, shall be assessed exactly as the personal property of any one else. It leaves franchises, right of way and railroad stock exactly as it is valued now by the state board.

Mr. Sterling's bill, 251, was recommended to

the state board.

Mr. Sterling's bill, 251, was recommended to pass. Mr. Coiby's bill, 218, was continued for future action.

The senate then adjourned.

Pugilism in the Senate. LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.-|Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The pugilistic belt that has been lying in the house in the center aisle between Russell and Smyth has now taken up permanent quarters in the state senate. Just at the close of the afternoon senate session Colby of Gage and Keckley of York came nearer having a mill than anything that has thus far transpired the present session. The afternoon session was drowsy, but after adjournment the body of the state militia from Gage worked a sentiment in light tragedy with Mr. Keckley of York that made the members think that a committee on pensions would have to be raised at once. The trouble arose in the discussion of Mr. Burnham's bill to define a way for railroads to secure title to state lands that they might choose to cross, Mr. Sterling wanted the bill recommitted, and this brought Colby to his feet, who, in a characteristic speech, fired insinuations right and left. He was not content with firing his vocabulary at Sterling and included Keckley of York, Sprick of Washington, Tzschuck of Douglas in a general catalogue of those knowing how to vote and to discern proper legislation. When some of these subjects of his verbal assaults attempted to call him to order Colby adopted his usual tactics of drowning their voices, the voice of the president pro tem, and the sound of the gavel in a harrangue keyed to the high notes. Mr. Keckley ob-tained the floor, and while he is usually the calmest man on the floor, he showed his anger unmistakably and used a few vigorous anger unmistakably and used a few vigorous words in reply that brought Colby up again and the personalities became bitter. Mr. Linn, to quell the impending riot, moved an adjournment, which prevailed. But before the members had scarcely left their seats Mr. Colby and Mr. Keckley had revived the discussion in the rear of the chamber. The honorable senators gathered around and it was noticeable that some of them placed themselves in readiness for peacemakers at once. In the angry discussion that took place Mr. Keckley informed Colby that no man should impugn his motives and insinuate that he did not know and vote the way his constituents desired. He said that the gentleman from Gage should not talk falsely about him and bully him. The warrior from Gage in an excited key, retorted that he was no bully, nor coward, nor ignorant, as the Gage, in an excited key, retorted that he was no bully, nor coward, nor ignorant, as the senator from York. Mr. Keckley said that he would not disgrace the state of Nebraska, the senate chamber, or himself by striking Colby there, but he assured the colonel that he would be glad to meet him outside.

Said Colby: "You are an ignoramus, and I am not afraid of you or any of your ilk."

Said Mr. Keckley; "You are a bully and a coward."

coward."
Said Mr. Colby: "You are a liar."
At this Mr. Keckley's right fist started in
the direction of Colby's features on a voyage
of discovery, but Tom Majors hurled himself

At this sir. Receives the state of the direction of Colby's features on a voyage of discovery, but Tom Majors hurled himself upon Colby and Senator Linn seized Mr. Keckley, while mutual friends surrounded the two principals. Shortly after, Mr. Colby emerged with his hat from the cloak room and, approaching Mr. Keckley, apologized on his part and proffered his hand. Mr. Keckley quietly accepted the proffer of peace, and the calm.dignined and decorous senate of the state of Nebraska adjourned, having the episode for an evening's discussion in the hotel lobby.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Lincoln, Neb., March 11.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—While senate file 214 was under discussion in that body about 5 o'clock this afternoon some bitter tongue-lashing was indulged in between Senators Keckley and Colby that came very near ending in a knock-down and drag-out. Colby had been buildozing Senator Sterling in the discussion of the bill, which relates to the right of way for railroads across the saline lands of Lincoln to the stock yards. Keckley took sides with Sterling, and the battle razed hot. Colby called Keckley a lunk-head, at which Keckley retorted by calling Colby a buildozing coward. Colby fired back by calling Keckley a liar. That last remark called Keckley to arms and he hauled off to knock Colby down, when Senator Majors stepped in between them and commanded the peace. Other senators rushed, in and marched the belligerents off to their respective corners. Through the influence of the peacemakers the matter was finally compromised, Colby apologizing, Keckley extended his hand. The senate adjourned and all hands walked out and took a drink. The senate for a time looked like the class that hands walked out and took a drink. The senate for a time looked like the class that gather to witness a fight. The air was blue and the scene had a gory forecast.

How Cattle Have Wintered CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 11.—|Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The weather for the past few weeks has been delightful in Wyom ing and cattlemen now hope to pull through in very fair shape. The snow fall in many parts of the state has been greater the pas winter than has been known for years. The principal losses will be in the Belle Fourch and Powder river country where the ranges were overstocked. The feed, though good, was short, and the snow fall phenomenal. The losses in that section will come close to 25 per cent. In other regions, except perhaps Sweetwater, the losses will not be more than the average. than the average.

It Will Not Reflect.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 11.—[Special Telegram to the Bek.]—The Mirror, a weekly Catholic paper, has collapsed. The institu-tion carried about \$1,400 in mortgages held principally by St. John's Catholic church in this city.

FALMOUTH, Ky., March 11 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-William Jackson, who murdered Brode Fryer, in April, 1885, was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. The ver-dict was very dissatisfactory to the populace, and last ni ht a crowd of masked men at-tacked the jail, took Jackson out and hung him to a tree.

Indiana's Lieutenant Governorship. Indianapolis, March 11.-The case of Smith against Robertson to determine the question of the disputed lieutenant gover-norship was finally settled to-day, so far as the courts are concerned, when the supreme cour' denied Smith's petition for a rehearing. The court holds in effect that the general assembly is the only tribunal competent to

FEARS OF AN APRIL PANIC.

General Apprehension Over the Continued Accumulation of the Surplus.

MORE BOND CALLS NEEDED.

The State Department Not Yet in Possession of the Retaliatory Act - Shrewd Tricks By Office-Seekers,

Fears of a Panic Felt.

WASHINGTON, March 11.-|Special Telegram to the BEE.|-Treasurer Jordan shares in the apprehensions expressed in some quarters that there is danger of a panic resulting from the continued accumulation of the surplus in the treasury. There are still \$53,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds subject to call, which is perhaps as large an amount as the treasury will be able to redeem during the next five months. The last call for \$10,000,000 of these bonds will mature April 1, leaving \$43,000,000 to be redeemed after that date. Mr. Jordan thinks there may be some inconvenience expressed in business circles in April on account of the scarcity of small bills. In fact there is already a brisk demand for small notrs at the treasury, but as the government has a large stock of small gold coins on hand at the sub-treasury at New York amounting to more than \$40,000,000, there seems to be no immediate cause for

THE EMERGENCY NOT LIKELY TO ARISE. The secretary of state has not yet been furnished with the retaliatory act passed at the recent session of congress. This indicates that there is no haste displayed by the president in having that measure taken up for consideration and action. It is hoped that no emergency will arise making the enforcement of the act necessary. If, however, an emergency should arise requiring the enforcement of its provisions, it will be done, not in a vindictive spirit, but rather in such a manner as will vindicate the rights and dignity of this country without manifesting any feeling of a desire to retaliate harshly upon our Canadian neighbors. The enforcement of the act is contingent upon the conduct of the Canadian government and people, and being left to the discretion of the president, nothing will be done until further invasions of the rights of American fishermen are practiced. The fact that the act has not been deposited with the state department may be regarded as indicative of a feeling on the part of the president that no serious trouble is anticipated,

a feeling on the part of the president that no serious trouble is anticipated,

SCHEMES OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

A shrewd trick is being worked by office-seekers to get their application papers laid in the personal hands of heads of departments. They do it by sending them under a special delivery stamp, which delivery must be made to the person addressed. They are tired of working their way through two or three messengers and then perhaps a couple of private secretaries. The responsibility of secretaries seeing these communications is divided up among so many suborinates that it is difficult for them to fasten their vengeance for any failure upon any particular person. One messenger says he gave a letter or paper to another messenger, who stoutly maintains that he never received it and the private secretary claims that he does not remember having seen it, until the office-seeker becomes real tired. He does not like the secretary to say to a member of congress, when he is at last persuaded to call at the does not remember to have seen the papers, but supposes that they were passed through in the regular order of business. The office seeker, without exception, wants his case to make an indelible impression upon the mind of the secretary, so finally he has resorted to the special delivery stamp. It costs 10 cents, but then he argues that it is money well expended, as the letter must go directly to the secretary in order to stamp. It costs 10 cents, but then he argues that it is money well expended, as the letter must go directly to the secretary in order to have his receipt. He then knows that the secretary received it. The bulk of special delivery letters received at the department are mailed in the city. The private secretary receives them, receipts for them in the name of the secretary and then they take the regular course in the department routine. The secretary never sees them any more than if they had been mailed without a special stamp, but it gives the office secker an opportunity of calling the private secretary to account. The latter can't evade the responsibility. He must have received the paper sibility. He must have received the paper and his ingenuity is taxed to account for the disposition of the letters of papers in any way that will be satisfactory to the office seekers. PENSIONS FOR NEBRASKANS AND IOWANS

Pensions issued to-day for Nebraskans: Mathew Rogan, Omaha: Francis M. Jamison, Wilsonville; George Coe, Walnut Grove: Joshua W. Baker, Liberty; Leroy M. Burdick, Benkleman; Eugene O'Neill,

Inaha. Pensions granted Iowans to-day: Martha Pensions granted Iowans to-day: Martha, widow of Henry Landermau, Havre; minor of Joseph Phifer, Prairie City; Thomas, father of John W. Dotson, Gilbertsville; Elizabeth E. Nichols, for widow of Joseph Phifer, Monroe; Ernest Hotz, Riverside; John Michael, Elisport; Henry C. Rubb, Indianapolis; Benjamin Lyman, Victor; John D. White, Worthington; H. Harrington, Cedar Falls; Dennis S. Laughton, Le Mars; R. Wood, Sanborn; Frederick A. Belknap, Goldfield; Benjamin Abegg, Blakesburg, MILTARY MATTERS.

Major John A. Wilcox, Eighth cavairy, ha been relieved from command at Fort Clark, Texas, and ordered to the command of Fort Ringgold in place of Major John B. Parke, Sixteenth infantry, who goes to the command

of Fort Concho.
Company E, Nineteenth Infantry, (Captain Richard Vance), has been transferred from Fort Clark to Fort Ringgold by march ng company G. Nineteenth infantry, (Cap ain James H. Bradford), from Fort Brown to march to Fort Clark and company I, nine eenth infantry (Captain Emerson l iscum) from from Fort Ringgold to march

Lieutenant Joseph P. Powell, signal corps, who is so seriously Ill, developed such a dangerous change for the worse this afternoon that the army attending surgeon was hurriedly sent for. There is little possibility of his surviving more than a few days longer. Fifty recruits are ordered to the Fifth

cavalry.
Post Chaplain John Vaugh Lewis, United States army, formerly rector of St. John's church on Lafayette square, has been granted twenty-two days extension of his leave from

Fort Niobrara.

Chaplain George G. Muillins, Twenty-fifth infantry, has been reported by the retiring board as physically disabled for active service, and he is placed on sick leave until further orders, awaiting retirement.

Army furloughs authorized: Private Patrick Cooney, troop I. Second cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, Washington territory, four months, to go abroad: Private Thomas Smith, troop B, Fourth cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, two months; Private F. E. Sloat, troop E, Fourth cavalry, Fort Lowell, Arizona, four months; Trumpeter Henry Temple, company F, Nuth infantry, Whipple Barracks, Arizona, until April 1: Private Moresz Schick, company A, Nineteenth infantry, Fort Clark, Texas, four months, to go abroad.

A PLEURO-PNEUMONIA WAR.

go abroad.

A PLEURO-PNEUMONIA WAR.

The agricultural department will make a vigorous campaign against pleuro-pneumonia with the \$59,000 appropriated at the last session of congress. A programme for early action is now being plauned at the department, which will be put into operation whenever the contagion makes its appearance.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The name of the office at Samville, Wayne county, Iowa, was changed to Bentonville. Wm. Gibbon was to-day appointed postmaster at Mayberry, Pawnee county, vice Phillips I. B. Lazier, resigned, Mrs. Ida Mericle, Kalo, Webster county, Iowa, vice J. C. Pheian, resigned.

A Cuban Encounter.

HAVANA, March 11 .- At Gaunabana, in the province of Matanzas, the military force recently had an encounter with Mala-ga's bands, during which the latter lost four men and six horses.

WHITNEY EXPLAINS.

He Tells How Naval Plans Have Been Secured. WASHINGTON, March 11 .- Secretary Whitney to-day furnished a statement touching the method employed by the navy department to procure plans for naval vessels and machinery. Concerning the reported discharge of Draughtsman Terry at the Chatham dock yard, England, he says: "There is no truth in any statement which connects the navy department with anything clandestine in the way of obtaining plans abroad or the secrets of foreign governments. It is the business of every government to know what implements of war are possessed by others, to ether with their characteristics, and information can easily be obtained if the necessary trouble is taken without the necessity of resorting to any questionable method." Speaking of the two designs purchased by Speaking of the two designs purchased by him for the government Whitney says; "The machinery of the Nanawa-Kan was a design of the Hawthornes, and that of "No. 27" the design of Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, recognized as concerns ranking with the highest in England in the way of marine machinery. After these plans had been received here, I was frequently applied to by our shipbuilders to let them have copies. It was the first time that detailed working drawings had been had of an entire ship, and it then occurred to me that it would be an excellent plan to reproduce the machinery of these two vessels in

that it would be an excellent plan to reproduce the machinery of these two vessels in two of the five ships that we were about to build; and this course was earnestly urged upon me by the shippullders who examined the plans. Many of the arrangements of the ships have been changed, conforming them to our types; but the machinery will be to our types; but the machinery will be duplicated in two of those that are now under contract. The effect has been, in my judgment, to call the attention of our own people to the fact that we have not kept up to the proper standard in the way of producing power for machinery. In the case of the Boston and Atlanta the guarantee of the contractor is machinery. In the case of the Boston and Atlanta the guarantee of the contractor is that with 664 tons of machinery he will produce 3,500 horse power. The guarantee of the contractor who is reproducing the Nanawa-Kan's machinery is that with 710 tons he will produce 7,000 horse power, and in the case of Cruiser No. 3, also foreign machinery, the guarantee is that with 900 tons 9,000 horse power shall be produced. It will be seen that the effectiveness of the machinery in producing horse power is nearly double in producing horse power is nearly double that required by the contractor upon the Boston and Atlanta. In these latter cases one ton of machinery is guaranteed to produce a little over five horse power, and in the case of Cruisers No. 2 and 3 a ton is guaranteed to produce nearly ten horse power.'

The American Officials Vindicated. LONDON, March 11,-Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, stated in the house of commons this afternoon that no charge or allegation had been made by any admiralty official against the American legation in London or directed against any American newspaper in connection with the recent scandal concerning the sale to tore gners of confidential information by an employe at the Chatham navy yard the Chatham navy yard.

Illinois Legislature. SPRINGFIELD, March 11 .- In the house today Mr. Messick, from the committee on judicial department, reported back the joint resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to a vote of the people at the next general election. It was reported back with a substitute, with recommendation that the substitute be adopted. Mr. Merritt asked its reference to the com

on the motion. Mr. Lamont, the prohibitionist, author of the original motion, in explaining his vote claimed that the motion was an attempt to kill the resolution and an attempt to beat around the proposition. Mr. Merritt's motion was lost by the fol-On motion of Mr. Lamont the resolution was made the special order for Wednesday,

mittee on license, and a division was called

the 16th. In conformity to the recommendation of the governor's message to the general assem bly wherein he calls for necessary legislation to enable him to carry out the provisions of to enable him to carry out the provis the constitution which directs that he take care that the laws be faithfully execu Mr. Fuller, chairman of the committee of the governor's message, introduced a bil

on this subject.

Mr. Collins introduced a bill authorizing cities and towns to establish public libraries and reading rooms, Mr Rohrback, to make eight hours a legal days work for all state employes.

Mr. Lowrey, creating a state of board of coal commissioners with a view to prevent-

ing coal monopolies.

Mr. Brown, of Fayette, to compel railroad companies to double track their lines.

Mr. Jones of Sangammon to limit hours of train men to twelve hours.

A Dastardly Outrage.

MANASSAS, Va., March 11 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-On Sunday morning before daylight, a colored family named Fields, living about three miles southeast of this place, were aroused from their slumbers by three masked men, who broke down the door of their hut. The family, which consisted of an old lady, her son and daughter, respectively about twenty one and twenty-nine years old, jumped from their beds, but be years old, jumped from their beds, but before they escaped they were seized, blindfolded, stripped and bound. While one
masked man was keeping guard over his
prisoners, the other two were preparing tar
and feathers for the perpetration of one of
the most dastardly outraies thas has occurred in this vicinity. The old mother and
her children were literally covered with tar
and then rolled in feathers. The masked
men told the poor creatures that if
they did not leave the country within
ten days they would return and hang them. ten days they would return and hang them. It is not generally believed that they will be further molested, as their punishment is severe enough, whatever the motive was which prompted it. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of three young men, who are suspected of having committed the asare suspected of having committed the as-sault. The negro family bears an unsavory reputation in the neighborhood.

Extensive Opium Smuggler Arrested. DETROIT, March 11.-Large quantities of opium have been shipped recently from Detroit. In some way the customs authorities learned this fact. They ascertained that no such quantities had passed through their such quantities had passed through their hands as were being sent out of this city regularly, and careful investigation revealed to them that the opium was being brought to America by way of British Columbia and snipped thence to Ontarlo, only to disappear and find its way to Detroit. A search for the offenders resulted to-day in the arrest of R. A. West, a temporary-resident of this city. West was taken before United States Commissioner Graves this afternoon and held in \$10,000 bail to appear to-morrow to answer to the charge of smugzling. The customs the charge of smugzling. The customs authorities say that by smuggling this opium the government has been swindled out of nearly \$60,000 customs duties. This opium was sent out from this city usually to California, 'labelled "glassware," "drugs," etc. On its receipt at Windsor it appeared as "Chinese curios."

Mrs. Parsons Secures Bail. COLUMBUS, O., March 11,-The criminal udge of the common pleas court to-day refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Lucy E. Parsons, wife of the condemned an-archist, but reduced the bond and she gave ball, leaving this evening for Cincinnati.

After Cook County's "Boodlers." CHICAGO, March 11 .- An important move was made in the prosecution of the "boodle' county officials shortly before noon. An assistant of the states' attorneys' office, accompanied by six city detectives, entered the rooms of the county commissioners', where armed with a subpoena every recthe institution for two years were seized. At about the same moment a similar movement was made at the county says: Early this morning the grain and commission warehouse of Jones Bros. was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$35,000.

hospital and the asylum. Papers and books were then taken to the grand jury room for inspection. The entire proceeding was car-ried on so quietly and speedily that very tew of the suspects were aware of what had transpired until after the papers had been taken.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions. DES MOINES, Ia., March 11.- Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The following decisions were filed by the supreme court this morn-

ing:

M. M. Seekel, appellant, vs A. J. Norman, John Williams and Seth F. Winch. Harrison circuit. Affirmed on defendants' appeal. Reversed on plaintiff's appeal.
G. S. Rainbow vs F. E. Benson and John Reed, appellants, Shelby district. Reversed.
B. B. Stevens et al vs J. S. Polk et al, appellants. Marion district. Affirmed.
Foster & Co. vs E. S. Elisworth, appellant. Wright district. Reversed.
G. T. Fuller, appellant, vs H. S. Butler et al. Polk circuit. Reversed.
G. M. Gardner, appellant, vs H. F. Halsted.

G. M. Gardner, appellant, vs H. F. Halsted and the Kansas Manufacturing company. Webster circuit. Reversed.

John A Wentworth vs C M Blackman, et al. appellant. Mitchell circuit. Reversed.

Estate of O. Packer vs James E. Cortlett, Estate of C. Packer vs James E. Cortlett, appellant. Clayton circuit. Affirmed.

Fort Madison Lumber company vs Batavian bank, D. Hammel & Co., et al, appellants. Lee circuit. Reversed.

J. R. Whitney & Co., Peregoy & Moore, J. K. Sweeney & Co., appellants, vs George W. Brownell, et al. Three cases. Plymouth circuit. Affirmed.

Henry J. Slyfield and F. A. Clark, appellants in two cases, vs A. G. Barnum, Palo Alto district. Reversed. Frederick Ball vs Keokuk & Northwestern railway company, appellants. Lee circuit. Reversed.

Salina Edwards vs A. Gasges, E. W. Tat-lock, intervenor, appellant, J. N. Edwards vs same. Louisa circuit. B. H. Blanford vs Minneapolis & St. Paul railway company, appellants. Boone circuit. Reversed. Opinion by Rothrock, Beek and Reed dissenting.

Within an Inch of Death. ANAMOSA, In., March 11,- Special to the BEE. |- The heavy rain yesterday did considerable damage and came near being the cause of a serious accident. The Midland

engine had gone to the state quarry, about one and one-half miles west of Anamosa, and the last wheel had hardly left the large iron bridge crossing the Buffalo river when ten large piles went out with a rush and the en-tire structure swayed sidewise. The train will remain on the other side for some time. The damage to the bridge was several thou-sand dollars. Seventy-live prisoners had just crossed the bridge on their way to the state quarry to work, and the only mode of getting back to the prison was by the bridge. They were ferried over under heavy guard. The rain was very severe.

The Haddock Murder Case. Sioux City, Ia., March 11 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Quite a considerable interest was manifested afresh in the Haddock murder case to-day by reason of cer-tain parties being called before the grand jury now in session. Evidence is now being obtained against the conspirators. It had been generally supposed that the grand jury had completed its labors in these cases and hence the surprise. It is further given out that the defense will call for Judge Ladd to preside during the forthcoming trial, claim-ing that Judge Lewis is prejudiced in favor of the prosecution. of the prosecution.

Suicided By Jumping in a Well, DES MOINES, Ia., March 11 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Mrs. E. Lester, living seven miles southwest of Pulaski, Dayls county, suicided last evening by jumping in a well. She tied a flatiron around her neck. The well was about twenty-five or thirty feet deep and had six feet of water in 48. She had been in the hospital at Mount Pleasant and returned from there about Christmas,

Bad Fire in Des Moines. DES MOINES, In., March 11.-The Des Moines Tank companys oil warehouse burned this evening. Loss, \$14,000; insurance, 8,000, Adjoining this building was the cedar block saw mill factory of J. B. Smith & Co., of Chi-

cago, which also burned. Loss, \$9,000; insured for \$7,000.

Big Grain Failure. CHICAGO, March 11 .- The failure of George R. Houghton, free dealer in wheat, was announced on 'Change shortly before the 1 o'clock close, and selling off his "long" wheat served to break the market nearly 1 cent. The statement is made here by Web ster, one of the firm of Armour & Co., that that firm has decided not to build the cottonseed oil mills at various points throughout the south as here-tofore announced. This is a direct contradic-tion of the statement by the firm four days ago, but the fact that the mills are not to be built appears absolute. This intimated that the firm has arranged with the cottonseed oil syndi-cate to furnish them with oil at contract price, which result was accomplished owing to the threat to build opposition mills.

Cheap Rates to Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- The committee of the southern passenger agents convention which adjourned here recently has decided upon the general national drill rate for all travelers. Under the Inter-state commerce law it is understood they cannot make dislaw it is understood they cannot make dis-crimination in favor of persons, so the com-mittee has decided to give the cheap soldiers rate to citizen travelers also. Three-quarters of one cent per mile is the rate fixed for par-ties of not less than twenty-five in one party for short line distances traveled from all points to Washington and return. This rate, which applies to citizens and soldiers, is the lowest ever given for similar purposes— about one-half that given the New Orleans exposition. exposition.

The Denmead Tragedy. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 11.—The Brundage family, the only relatives of Denmead's, drove in from Piscataway this morning, and learned of the horrible discovery of yesterday. Detectives of the city are in-clined to the belief in the foul play theory. It is certain Samuel Denmead has tried underhanded means to obtain possession of the woman's property. No marriage certificate has been found among the papers of the brothers, and Mrs. Brundage freely asserts it is her opinion that the woman was nothing but the mistress of the three men. The result of the postmortem examination on the bodie of Robert and Cornelia Denmead showe their death was caused by starvation. Thei stomachs were taken to Austen where they will be examined for traces of poison.

That Cotton Seed Oil Deal. SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 .- A dispatch

from Chicago containing a statement of Mr. Webster, of Armour & Co., that that firm had decided not to construct cotton seed oil mills at various points throughout the south as the firm had arranged with the cotton seed oil mills to furnish them oil, was shown by an Associated press representative to Phil D. Armour to-night, who is here on a pleasure trip. He stated in auswer to ques-tions that messages had passed between him and Webster regarding this matter, and ended by saying: "Webster can be credited ended by saying: "Webster can be credited as authority on matters concerning our in-terests."

Dakota's Legislature Adjourns. St. Paul, March 11 .- A Bismarck special to the Pioneer Press says: The Dakota legislature concluded its seventeenth session tonight, a large number of bills being rushed hight, a large number of bills being fushed through in both houses. The bill submitting the question of division to a vote af the peo-ple in November passed the house and goes to the governor for his signature. On the governor's suggestion the bill to discharge the capital commission was amended in both houses so that outstanding warrants shall be redeemed out of the building fund, and will

Big Warehouse Burned LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11 .- A special to the Courier-Journal from Winchester, Ky.,

THE SALE WILL BE MADE.

No Question About the Transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio.

ONE OF THE SYNDICATE TALKS.

The Money Will Be Raised in Spite of the Failure of the Deal With Richmond Terminal-The Details.

Old and New B. & O.

NEW YORK, March 11.-The new arrangement for purchasing the controlling interest of the Baltimore & Ohio by a private syndicate in which Garrett will have an intererst, contemplates placing the stock in collateral trust for the new company and issuing bonds secured by this trust to the amount of \$10,000,000. These bonds are to be taken as part payment of the stock. The new com-pany will issue \$50,000,000 in stock and holders of ourstanding Baltimore & Ohio stock will receive three shares of the new stock for one share of the old. The new stock will be listed on the New York stock exchange and on the present basis on earnings will receive dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per an-num. The express business, parlor car and telegraph lines will be sold at the best ad-oantage, but until that is done it will be oper-

oantage, but until that is done it will be operated as heretofore.

The following statement is made by one of the syndicate which is about to acquire control of the Baltimore & Ohio: President Garrett has granted an extension of time in which to take up the majority of stock, and he will not hold out on technicalities either regarding the exact terms of time. There is no option given to any one person, but a written a reement is in this city giving a certain party the right to buy the stock, and this party, although not mentioned in the contract, is clearly understood by both Garrett and the parties conducting the negotiations. The mentioned in the contract, is clearly understood by both Garrett and the parties conducting the negotiations. The price is not more than \$2,000,000, but whether it is less or not I will not say. Garrett will be represented in the syndicate and Gould will also be represented there. The sale of the property, when culminated, will bring about a settlement of the question of entering New York city and the telegraph and express lines will be sold. Sully has the same interest as before in the syndicate and all the interests are working in harmony. The negotiations referring to the sale of Richmond Terminal failed on account of the refusal of the executive committee yesterday to consent to the issue of the additional stock necessary. The stock will be paid for in cash, which will either be subscribed at once by the syndicate or loaned by the First National bank, Drexel, Morgan & Co., or Winslow, Lanier & Co., who will issue negotiable certificates for it. The probability at present, however, is that the necessary cash will be subscribed. The formation of a new company is not contemplated. The securities may ultimately be sold to the Richmond Terminal company, but at a higher price than that paid by the syndicate."

THE DEAL NOT OFF.

BALTMORE, March 11.—A private dispatch

syndicate."

THE DEAL NOT OFF.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—A private dispatch received in this city this afternoon from New York says the deal is not off and that it will be consummated. The following has just been issued from Baltimore & Ohio officers: "Garrett's attention was called to the newspaper reports regarding the proposed railway arrangements. He refused to talk further upon the subject, but said whatever arrangements were made would commend themselves to the community of Baltimore and be recognized as protective, wise and valuable to all the interests involved."

A MORE POWERFUL PARTY.

A MORE POWERFUL PARTY.

It seems to be generally believed in this city that the great railway deal is practically off as far as Sully is concerned, and the reason is given that he was unable to raise the necessary amount of money in the time given him. But no one can be found to express the consistent that a great exhaunt is not being opinion that a great scheme is not being hatched. A gentleman known to be in the confidence of Garrett to-night stated that confidence of Garrett to-night stated that another and more powerful party has made its appearance, and that the second Richmond would no doubt be victorious. Austin Corbin is known to be in Washington to-night. Robert Garrett is also there, and it is not improbable that they will come together. The result of their interview will no doubt have considerable effect on the now complicated situation. That Jay Gould has become interested in the scheme is no longer a matter of doubt, and all the money required will be fortheoming. Drexel & Co. and other wealthy irms are believed to be working with the proposed syndicate, and the Reading and Jersey Central interests are also involved. The details of the deal are in course of preparation, and an early announcement is The details of the deal are in course of pre-paration, and an early announcement is confidently expected. Sully is not believed to have abandoned the hope that his party will win, but it is denied here that he is in-terested in the new scheme. As far as can be learned, the companies interested are to pool their stocks and make an entirely new issue, one gentleman going so far as to say that three shares of stock in the consolidated concern would be given for one share of Baltimore & Ohio, but that is believed to be merely conjecture. It is, however, under-stood that the new deal is to effectually settle the telegraph and express difficulties.

Passenger Rates Fixed. NEW YORK, March 11 .- The presidents of the trunk lines met this afternoon at Commissioner Fink's office. President Roberts. of the Pennsylvania company, presided. The passenger agents' committee report was adopted with slight amendments. The readopted with slight amendments. The report of the freight agents' committee was approved. It was decided that second-class tickets to points west as far as Chicago should be retained. On all other routes second-class tickets will be abolished. It was felt that there were many people who lived in cities on the east coast who could not afford to pay lirst-class rates and were willing to accept inferior agrommodations. not afford to pay lirst-class rates and were willing to accept inferior accommodations on consideration of reduced fare, and that is would be an injustice were cheap rates abolished. Immigrant fares will remain the same as at present for tickets sold in Europe, but no distinction will be made on tickets sold on this side. The cheap fares only apply to west bound tickets. The committee on recommendations in regard to excursion tickets already published were approved.

tickets already published were approved. Agents' commissions will be abolished. Big Brakemen Strike.

Youngstown, O., March 11 .- No movement has been made by either the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio or Pennsylva-nia companies to start freight trains. The road brakemen on the Mahoning division running through freight trains from here to Cleveland, struck this morning and joined the yardmen, which closes freight traffic between Younstown and Cleveland over the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road.

All Along the Line, CLEVELAND, March 11.—This morning the

reight brakemen and conductors on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road refused to take out trains made up by green hands and all the roadmen along the line are said to be about to quit work until the trouble with the switchmen is adjusted. To-day no freight trains can be sent out and the prospects are that the road will soon be

Coal Miners Out.

PITTSBURG, March 11.-The Commercial Gazette's special from Sharon, Pa., says: The coal miners of the Shenandoan valley struck to-day for an advance of 10 cents per ton in the price of mining. The mine laborers also struck for an increase of 25 cents a day. Six mines are idle and 500 men are out of employment.

End of a Strike.

PITTSBURG, March 11 .- The freight brakemen's strike on the Baltimore & Ohio road is virtually at an end and trains will be running as usual by Monday or Tuesday next.
The strikers were all paid off this afternoon and notified that their services were no longer required. The officials of the road claim that they have all the men needed to run trains and that they will stand by the new hands. No further trouble is expected.